PERFECTION OF LIGHT

No More Gas Explosions-Individual Gas is Free From Such Horrors.

t Is a Brilliant, Steady, Honest and Economical Light.

There is no argument advanced favoring any new invention or discovery which so quickly reaches the heart of the public, nor which makes such a lasting impression, when demonstrated, as that of economy.

In consequence, it is the pleasure and alm of the Nebraska Individual Gas Co., to give a few points in vindication of their assertion, that they can furnish the best and most economic light with which the public has as yet become acquainted.

Perhaps no better argument could be used but we do not stop here. Aside from econorry Independent Gas possesses other advantages which go far toward making it the popular illuminant.

In the first place its name bears a point to be considered. Individual or individuality-each consumer in having a separate and entirely distinct plant, consisting of reservoir and meter, thus avoids the necessity of any connection whatever with street mains or pipes, as well as a saving

D'Coal gas, as those using it well know, is more or less seriously affected by cold weather, thus rendering an unreliable and unsatisfactory illuminant during the winter months, when it is most needed, say nothing about the annoyance. Here we have a point which please note.

As a test of the ability of Individual Gas to withstand the cold, we had the reservoirs of both our office and warehouse placed on the roof in bold relief, where for the past 30 days they have been subjected to the severest of tests, our light showing no signs of variation or weakness.

It is a common thing to see a once clear and neat ceiling blackened immediately over the gas fixture, or perhaps caused by a smoking hanging lamp. It is a little thing to be sure, but how annoying to a careful housekeeper. Individual Gas gives a pure, clean, soft, and as white a light as could be desired, and is perfectly odorless.

The feeling against the regulation meter has led us to desire a simple, yet accurate indicator, which any child can thoroughly understand, thus reducing that prejudice which has taken such root. We read daily of deaths caused by suffocation from escaping gas, or the careless use of kerosene, and it comes home to us. Why not avoid such horrors! No matter what amount of care is exercised, accidents will chances of anything of the kind that we subject to your inspection, our gas.

The positive shut off on all gas burners is necessary to extinguish the light properly, but let the light be extinguished by other means, blowing or going out on account of a temporary insufficient supply, and what is the consequence-suffocation, or perchance explosion—and the question naturally arises, how is it with Individual

Here we have our main argument:

We look after the reservoir and keep it always supplied, thus relieving the consumer of anyannoyance or care. From there the gas flows to each and every burner, a match is applied, the heat generates the gas which rises and ignites, therefore the minute that heat is taken away, either by accident or otherwise, the gas ceases to generate, hence though the burner be turned on full head, no gas escapes.

No more practical illustration can be given than to call at our office, where we will be pleased to demonstrate and explain the workings of our light and show the comments of those who are now using it.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following testimonials, received by the Economic Light company, of Denver, Col., (the Economic light and individual gas being one and the same illuminator, speak for them

and the same illuminator, speak for themselves.

The Palmer Lase Water and Electric Light and Power Co., W. Finley Trompson, President, Opera Hou E Block,

W. R. Rathyon, General Manager Economic Light Co., Denver, Col., May 20, 1887.

W. R. Rathyon, General Manager Economic Light Co., Denver, Col., Dear Sir: After a careful comparison of your new system of illumination, with gas and electricity. I am convinced that it is all that is claimed for it, and I have decided to have you send your men down to pipe my house at Palmer Lake, immediately. I have determined upon your light, not alone for its brilliancy, its economy, or the ease with which it can be put into houses already built, but for all these reasons combined. I am large ly interested in electricity, but for my personal use. I prefer your light to any other. Yours very truly,

W. Finley Thompson.

LAW OFFICE OF MARKHAM & DILLON, 1
DENVER, Col., Aug. II, 1887.
W. R. Rathvon, General Manager Economic
Light Company, Denver—Dear Sir: The new
light, recently put in operation in my house,
No. 1846 Glenarm street, by your company, is
giving us great satisfaction and delight. It is
the admiration of all beholders. It makes no
smoke, gives out no bad odor, is always ready
for operation, requires no filling, no clearing,
no wick, and is easily managed. It is more
powerful and more brilliant than gas, and burning, as it does, a pure white flame, is not trying
to the eyes, and in my judgment is far superior
to any electric light known. It is not only the
best but the most economical light of which I best but the most economical light of which have any knowledge. Respectfully yours,
HENRY C. DILLON.

W. R. Rathvon, General Manager Economic Light Co., Denver-Dear Sir: The thirty lights which you have put in the railroad eating house at this point have been working very satisfac-torily and attract a great deal of attention from the traveling multic.

the traveling public.

My rooms are fully as light at midnight as at noon and for economy, brilliancy and convenience, the light is far ahead of gas, or any other means of illumination I have ever tried. Yours truly,

G. G. RUSSELL.

We are prepared to author zo the incorporation of local companies, with whom we would be pleased to contract for city or county rights, and any person or company interested in this matter can obtain full informa-

Any such request will receive our immediate attention, and we feel sure ofgrand results, as no better system of illumination has yet been produced.

We are also prepared to furnish estimates, explain thoroughly the working of the light, and give practical illustrations, as well as show the comments of those who are using it to-day. Call and see us at 307 South Bixteenth street.

ON VERY DANGEROUS GROUND.

A Minister Who Proposes to Stop Courting on Sunday.

Mrs. Langtry's Fences-Bessie Kittson -Senator Evarts' Sidewalk A "Shop Borrower"-Clara Belle's Letter.

SECRETARY WHITNEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-[Correspondence of the BEE.]-Shall there be no wooing on Sundays? When the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren was imported to this country by the church where Dr. Stephen Tying preached at Forty-sec ond street and Madison avenue, a great deal of interest was excited by the proposition to contest the law forbidding the importation of laborers to this country under contract. That matter was eventually settled, but it called such attention to Dr. Warren as no other event could, unless it be the proposition that this clergyman has now made to his church: Dr. Warren has proposed that the young ladies in his church shall make an agreement not to visit or receive visits on Sundays. When this matter was put to a vote before an association of the young people of his parish, they agreed unanimously to put it into torce. This undoubtedly, however, was due to the magnetic influence of Dr. Warren when he made the suggestion. He is about fifty-seven years old with a moderate supply of silver side-whiskers and a pleasant smile and voice. He is an energetic worker and thorough-going evangelist. When the young people came to think the matter over, the sober second thought began to have its effect, and it is quite doubtful whether Mr. Warren will find it an easy matter to break in thus upon a well-established American custom. One of the young men in his parish in speaking of it said to the writer: "When the proposition was first laid

before us, we were enthusiastic about it, because we felt like taking hold of Dr. Warren and helping him make his worl here grandly successful, but as to this project, we cannot help looking at it now as something of an injustice, and unnecessary at that. To us who work all the week with no time for social enment, Sunday comes as a genuine day of rest, and apart from the religious features of the day, it gives us opportunity for innocent enloyment that could not possibly be had at any other time during the week. Sunday is recognized as the one day of all when a young man is priveleged to call upon his best girl. and inasmuch as there is nothing sacre igious about that, I cannot see why l should be compelled to abandoned it. It is not like an ordinary call between neighbors or friends or relatives who have known each other established in their been relations with each other for a great many years. It is the cultivation of occur, and it is to lessen or remove all new relations which are apt to be and generally prove to be very sacred and dear to all parties concerned. It is a matter of good religion that a man should have a good family, and the prohibition of doing anything upon the Sabbath towards

> SECURING A HELPMATE to establishing a good family is some thing that a church ought not to demand. I very much doubt, therefore, that Mr. Warren's project will prove successful, and I certainly hope that preachers elsewhere, especially in the country districts, will not be led to mitate his example. Secretary Whitney is a bigger man in

> Washington than he is in New York. This is perhaps natural in the head of the United States navy. But he would be larger in New York if he didn't belong here, and was as a stranger forced to go to a hotel while in town. As it is. he keeps up an elaborate establishment, and has only to drive home and disappear from view until ready to return to his train. His wife does nearly all her shopping here, except in trivial matters, and frequently on these expeditions the secretary is her devoted attendant. They are not encountered on the promenades, for they drive everywhere. who know Mr. Whitney only as the cabinet officer should see him while on these little excursions. What a metamorphosis! He stepped on board the Washington express the personification of an energetic business man; he steps into a fashionable Fifth avenue milliner's a beautish attendant to a lady Away with armored cruisers and seacoast defences. Bonnets are the order of the day. And to tell the truth, he applies himself now as assiduously to the study of the latter as he did a few hours be fore to the former. He will pick up a hat, inspect it from all sides, criticize this shape and that curve, and after his wife has adjusted the wonder on her head will repeat the operation of view-ing it from all sides. He is very proud of his better half, and strange she defers unquestioningly to his taste in hats and several other matters of personal adornment. He does not insist upon being actually present when she is measured for a gown, but this is doubtless a concession to the dressmaker's feelings. More than one milliner in New York wishes in her soul that he would exercise this consideration in other directions, and they are unanimous in voting him a nuisance. But this doesn't annoy the secretary of the navy,

and results in his wife dressing to suit her husband. As long as this is so the navy is secure. The amount of privacy which MRS. LANGTRY

manages to secure during a spell of rest at her city home, and at the same time keep herself constantly advertised to the public eye, is in itself an indisputable proof of the woman's clever-Her latest achievement is to bring down the wrath of certain selfish neighbors who complain because her new English six foot fence, built to defy the curious, rests upon the stoop line instead upon the house line, her dwellng standing about thirty feet back By the way, it has been suggested, and with apparent cause, that the lily's success as an unhappy wife is due not to an acquired but to an inherited accom-plishment. A New York lady, while in London recently, came in contact with one who had known Mrs. Langtry's well on the island of Jersey. Says this friend: "I cannot help thinking, when I read of her domestic troubles, of certain infelicities in her girlhood's home. Her father, as you know, was a clergyman, and her beauty was her mother's. This fatal beauty, however, attracted another than her clerical husband to the mother's side and the result was unhappiness in the home." Then who shall say that the finger of ate has not indicated Mrs. Langtry's

At a Broadway hotel this week were registered "Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Baker, St. Paul." They are on Their wedding tour. The bride, a charming and handsome girl of about eighteen, was last spring a pupil at a school in Fifth avenue, and a favorite among her companions. She was then Bessie Kittson, one VEBRASKA INDIVIDUAL GAS CO. of the four daughters of Commodore

rough road.

Kittson, the famous turfman of the northwest. At the summer vacation she returned home and next appeared here with the blushing honors of a brand new name upon her. Now her schoolmates smile, and "BESSIE KITTSON'S MARRIED!

Why the idea-she's only a girl!"

commodore has parted with three of his children by mar-riage within a few months. Last fall the eldest daughter wedded Mr. Louis Baker, a brother of the present bridegroom, and went off to Europe for the honeymoon. She had also been a school girl in New York. Then his son, L. C. Kittson, took unto himself a boautiful bride. The Kittson family in one way and another, have become pretty well known in the metropolis, and Mrs. Kittson resided at a hotel for some time while her girls were in the hands of the teachers. About the same time, it will be remembered, young Kittson was enjoying a rapid time about town, and became involved with an adventuress old enough to be his mother. His escapade resulted in a marriage ceremony, while he was irresponsibly under the influence of stimulants, and subsequently in a suit for a divorce and alimony brought by the woman. The testimony filled columns of the daily press, but the jury threw her case out of court by declaring the marriage fraudulent. The youth got out of a big blackmailing plot at the cost of much When he appeared here last fall with his young wife, they looked like a pair of young lovers just escaped rom the parental eye.

Who says that the rich do not have to lean the snow off their own sidewalks? A young lady of Senator Evarts' househousehold had a hard job of it yester-day. Of course, she didn't handle a shovel. But let us see. The snow of the day before lay frozen on the walk. Two ragged-looking men rang the front-door bell about 8 o'clock in the morning. One carried a battered iron shovel and the other had none. The young lady responded to the summons from the beli, but appeared averse to employing these callers. She stepped out from the storm doors and saw that the negro man-of-all-work was busy shoveling the snow from the roof. The two men lingered after she had gone in and then one of them went away. The one who remained rang the door bell again ten minutes later and this time he was more successful, as was shown by his immediately starting in to scrape the snow from in front of the door. He had worked about three minutes when he threw down his shovel and ran off in the direction of Fifteenth street. He returned a few minutes later with his former companion. The latter had no shovel, but rang the bell leading to the kitchen and secured one from the

It was a long stretch of sidewalk around the senator's house, and the shovels were both of them poorly The snow adapted for the work. frozen hard, and the wind was sharp and biting. The men had neither gloves nor mittens, and stopped every few minutes and slapped their hands vigorously to get a little warmth into them. All the time they were at work, the young lady stood at the window watching them, and seeing that they did it properly. Several times she appeared at the door, and called to them to go back and attend to something that they had shirked.

When they were all finished and came for their money, she went out with them and looked into the street. Sure enough her suspicions verified. They had not cleaned out the snow from the gutter so as to allow a passage for the water when the snow should melt. It took at least a minute and a half of argument before the men agreed to attend to this part of the work. Even when they had finshed it she did not appear to be satis-

On each of the other occasions when snow lay on the sidewalk, she had some similar trouble. Once her man of all work started to remove the snow and left it half finished. She walked up and down the avenue and around into Fifteenth street in search of him. Another servant was busy removing the snow from the house north of the senator's where one of the Fish family resides The young lady was apparently nearsighted, as she at first mistook this man her own servant. walked up quite close to him and bend-

PEERED INTO HIS FACE. she repeated several times before she was convinced that she mistaken. When the came back, it was evident the motions of his hands man from the shrugs of his shoulders that he was attempting to explain his absence, but from the way the young lady shook her head, it was also evident that his explanation was not accepted as a good one.

The cheeky woman whom I have now in mind is self-possessed, smiling and well-dressed. She is the terror of storekeepers. Recently a specimen of this class had a piece of fine needlework that her own sewing machine could not do. She knew of one in the market that could, and so she went to the office talked prices and quality, asked permis sion to try it on the spot, took a roll from her shopping-bag, and stitched an hour till the job was done, expressed entire satisfaction with the machine and price, gave her name, street and number, with an order for one of the best, and goes her way. The agent never saw her again, and found no machine was wanted at the street and number designated.

She would be horrified at the hint of shoplifting. Her little game is differ-

IT IS SHOP-BOBROWING.

This same woman was invited to an out-of-town reception. wanted a more elegant outside garment than her own for the occasion, and she got it. Going to one of the largest establishments, she tried on and tried on wraps, trying at the same time the patience of the saleswoman as she always came back to one the most elegant of the lot, and seemed just on the point of choosing it. Finally she begged permission to take it home to show her husband, feeling certain he would approve. The garment was sent home, was worn at the reception, and returned with a polite note and regrets that it was not found wholly

satisfactory. But the saleswomen get their little revenges. They remember faces and bestow their own titles. "Here comes a tough," goes down the line of clerks when one of this class appears, no matter how richly she is dressed. "I'm ready for you" is in the eye of the saleswoman she pauses before. It is a counter of ribbon sashes, glowing like a rainbow in soft colors. The "tough" looks at a score of them; the green one ought to be blue, the pink heliotrope, and so on, and finally she declares they are cheap things. "You know I never buy cheap goods." The girl apologizes, runs her hand under the pile, and draws out several of the same quality and price, names a figure double that, how-

ever, and the customer buys three! "It is my business to sell goods," she explains to a friend, "I have to adapt myself to my customer. The other day a tough was looking at plush at \$1.50. She wanted something better after she had worried the life out of me. I took from the shelves a piece of the same

quality, said she could have that for \$2.50 and she bought a quantity of it perfectly satisfied. Half of the time the tough doesn't knew what she wants nor how much. Think of the mother of a family asking me how much she wants for a girl of five. It is my busness to sell goods, so I name a good pattern. When she comes hack for two yards more to make a dress of it for herself

and scolds me for telling her too much

I don't care, my business is to sell goods. "Do you keep the extra money?"
"Never!" Everything goes to the cashier, who makes the change. Some times we get some of it back in "spiff" money. That is the per cent we have for selling old goods. But when a lady throws a pair of slippers almost in my says. "Do you think I've got such big feet as that?" I get a little pay for my pains by sending up seventy-

CLARA BELLE.

are worth. I don't want her money

five cents more than the pair she buys

"The Regions Beyond." The Burma Baptist missionary convention held its thirteenth annual meeting at Moulmein November 5-7. All the work is encouraging. The convention was preceded by a three-days' conference for prayer. On the last evening of the conference a mass meeting of all races was held on the Burman mission compound, near where Dr. Judson's chapel used to stand. Addresses were given in seven languages-English, Burman, Karen, Shan, Talaign, Telugu and Tamil. No one of these languages were understood by all present, but a hearty christian unity prevailed.

The Church Missionary society is supported by the evangelical element of the Church of England, and has the largest income of any missionary society in the world. This great organization is revising its whole missionary policy to bring it into line with the demands of the times. general committee The resolved first, not to refuse any candidates for missionary service on the sole ground of the lack of funds; second, to reorganize the present methods for the collection of funds; third, to employ more lay evangelists; fourth, to arrange for more meetings for united and special prayer.

The Henry Reed Steamboat company. connected with the American Baptist Missionary union, raised \$1,056.02 in 1887 for the support of the steamer on the Upper Congo river in Central Afri-One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars is wanted for 1888. The Counter station of this mission is farther inland than any other from the west

Baptist missionaries in Assam are laboring among peoples speaking seven different languages, three of which had been acquired by a foreigner until the missionaries went there. One station is miles from even a cart road.

Rev. J. E. Clough, D.D., has been laboring on the Ongole field in the Telugu Baptist mission for twenty-one years. In that time the number of christians has risen from none to 25.545. More than six hundred converts were baptized in the first eight months of last

Rev. Kyouk-Kai, a Karen preacher of the Toungoo district, Burma, has been presented with a silver sword by the British government, for his efforts in suppressing the rebels, and restoring peace to the district. This is the only ase in which such an honor has been bestowed.

An officer in a Japanese bank came to a missionary and said: "Your religion does something that ours cannot do; it makes men honest. Now we wish our structed in these principles

RELIGIOUS.

Revivalist Moody is trying to reform Lou-Dr. Lyman Abbott receives \$100 a week for reaching in Plymouth church. There are 122 Protestant churches and

places of worship in Paris, with ninety-two ninisters. Statistics show that we have 132,000 churches, 92,000 ministers ar members in the United States. 92,000 ministers and 19,000,000

Rev. J. S. Johnston, who has just been con secrated missionary bishop of western Texas, vas a rebel soldier in Stewart's cavalry. Rev. Joseph Silverman, of Galveston, Tex. will be Dr. Gotheil's assistant in Temple Emanu-El, in New York, for the coming two

Few of the Protestant ministers in France receive more than \$360 a year from the state, to which a very small sum is added by the

George W. Rassure, knewn as the "Cowboy evangelist," is said by an Arkansas paper to be worth \$700,000; which yields him

an income of \$150 a day. Archbishop Lamy, the first Catholic bishop of New Mexico, is lying very ill at his resi-dence in Santa Fe, N. M. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

A band of Franciscan nuns have, it is said taken vows to devote their lives to mission-ary work among the negroes of the United States, particularly in the south. A lease of 999 years made in the days of

King Alfred, has just expired in England. The land was leased by the church to the crown and reverts beck to the Church of Ennd, after a millennium of years. Within a few days the corner stone of the first Irish church in Rome will be laid, with

imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, will preach the sermon. Since the Methodist board of church exten sion, north, began its work in the year 1865, it has helped to build 5,805 churches. It has ollected and disbursed nearly \$3,000,000. The final vote of the Baptist union accept ing the resignation of Mr. Spurgeon makes the split between the orthodox and liberal

branches of that denomination in England complete. Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Ply nouth church, Chicago, has been honored, i s said, by a call to the pulpit of the late Mr Beecher, but has declined to consider such a

proposition. Rev. A. H. Mackenachre, rector of the Church of St. Alban the Martyr in London, and the leader and most eloquent advocate of the extreme high church party, got lost in a now storm in Scotland and perished.

Bishop Vladmir of St. Petersburg, will soon take chargs of the Russo-Greek church in San Francisco, He was for many years engaged in missionary work in Japan' and thas recently held the position as inspector of the theological seminary at St. Petersburg.

Father S. Wagner, a late Catholic priest of Chicago, has renounced Catholicism and all orthodox faiths, and together with Dr. O. H. Harris, the evangelist of Newman, will establish a new church known as "Progressive Christians." Father Wagner is over seventy years of age, and for fifty years served in important positions in the Prussian govern-

Dr. Witherow, who is this year Smith lec turer in Magee college, Londonderry, has chosen for his theme the reformed churches. In the course of a lecture on "The Bohemian Brethren" he made the announcement that the Pan-Presbyterian council, which is to meet this summer in London, was engaged in raising \$50,000 to aid in supporting said brotherhood, and that of this sum Scotland had already raised one half and the Presbyerians in the United States were raising the

The Jewish Home Prayer Book, pr at the suggestion of the convention of Jewish at the suggestion of the convention of Jewish ministers, is nearly ready for publication. It is the joint production of Rev. Drs. Gottheil and De Sola Mendes. It is edited by Dr. Mendes, who has also contributed additional appropriate prayers for various occasions. The Haus-Andacht was contributed by Rev Drs. Szold and Jastrow. The book is written in the vernacular and will supply a much

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Christine Nilsson has entirely recovere her Theodore Thomas will make a tour of the

principal cities in Europe in 1888 Captain Marcel Voyer, a well-known rench planist, is coming to this country. Perugini, the tenor, has made a hit in "Carien" with Carl Rosa's company in Londor

Mary Anderson's American tour will be-gin on November 12. She will not have an exclusively English company. Dramatic affairs apparently do not flourish in Gainesville, Texas. The opera house has been turned into a clothing store.

T. Russell Sullivan, who dramatized "Dr. Jokyll and Mr. Hyde" for Richard Mansfield, the actor, has described commerce for liter ature

Dion Boucicault's new play is called "Cushia Machree." It is to have its first production in Boston at the Hollis street Arthur B. Chase, director of the Edwir

Booth-Lawrence-Barrett company, predicts that the profits of the tour will reach nearly SEAND, CHOO. They say Mrs. James Brown Potter needs

another play. An actress of her transcendant ability can wear a play to tatters in a very short time. Miss Geraldine Morgan, an American girl, on the Mendelssohn prize for violin playing

at the recent Berlin recital. It amounts to \$500 in American money. Rose Coghlan has signed a starring con tract for three years with Augustus Pitou. Her new play, "Jocelyn," will be reserved for a New York opening.

Sara Bernhardt says that in her America our of 1890 she expects to recoup herself for all the expense she went to in giving her sor a good matrimonial send-off.

The latest piece of sheet music decicated o Parnell is entitled "I Cannot Pay the Rent." It could be sung with pathos by a good many people both in Ireland and Amer-Bolossy Kiralfy has originated and copy

righted a new ballet called "Les Coquettes, and it has been presented with success San Francisco as one of the features of "Do-De Koven and Smith, joint authors of "the

Begum" are about to dissipate some of the wealth derived from royalties on that interesting work in publishing a weekly paper in Chicago. The managers of Howe's circus are having a hard time in Montery. They were ar-

rested for misrepresentation in not perform ing and showing what they advertised, and Henry Irving did not come to this country in vain. It is said he will make at least \$150,000 out of his present American tour. Barrett did not do so well when he went to

England Joseph Jefferson is devoting much of his time in Florida to the preparation of his book of reminiscences, which will be published next year. He will resume work on March 18

Miss Helen E. Metz, of New York, is de velopment vocal talents of a high order and will adopt the lyric stage as he fession. She is a grand-daughter of S Blitz and a cousin of Marie Van Zandt. The German novelist and playright, Fried

rich Spielbagen, has come out with a cious attack on actors and actresses, and crtt ics, and theater-goers, all because his last play, "Die Philosophin," was a failure. It is well known that Wagner at one time conceived the idea of writing a music drama on the subject of Jesus of drama, written in 1848, has just

been published by Messrs, Breitkopf Hartel. An international musical exhibition, unde the presidency of Signor Verdi, will be held at Bologna from the 1st of May till the 31st of October next. It will comprise all objects and publications relating to the art and science of music.

George Henschel seems to have made a bad bargain in buying for \$500 the English rights for eights months of the Wagner symphony. The work has proved anything but a in England, but on the continent it has been met with more favor. Helen Barry, the English actress, will

bring over an entire company from London for her American tour. She has four new plays from which to select the best and will give one of them a trial next month probably at the London Comedy. Mme. Adeline Patti will remain in Portugal to the end of January, then go to Madrid

(her birthplace) for a month, and sail for a month, and sail for South America on March 8. She will make her south-equatorial debut at Buenos Ayres April 6. The motto of the Queen City Opera company, of Cincinnati, is "to give preference to American operas by American composers."
"Rosita" will be sung by the club on February 2. Two new American operas have been offered to the club by their composers. The musical arrangements of the forth-oming Paris exhibition are definity settled.

They include three competitions for prizes, to be given to the best libreto of a cantata, the best music to the same, and the best military march. The contest is limited to French Anna Dickinson has just put the finishing Anna Dickinson has just put the finiahing touches to a drama upon which she has been engaged for years. It is called "Aurelian," and is a historical play, as the title implies. Those who have read the manuscript pronounce it not only a good reading but a good

One of the most curious of the safety ap liances for theaters is the iron curtain which nas just been put into the theater Francis, in Paris. The curtain is of sheet iron, stiffened by braces of iron and decorated by canvas at tached to it. It is worked hydraulically, the valves so as to be operated by electricity.

Sara Bernhardt is supersiitious. It leaks out that the reason "La Tosca" was delayed so long was because she would not act with young Volny on account of his "evil eye." she will not have the witches' music in Macbeth and turns yellow with fright when she touches anything of saffron tint.

As a public recognition of Mr. C.E. Locke's uccess in carrying on American opera, and with special reference to the series of perwith special reference to the series of per-formances of grand opera in English given at the Boston theatre, a testimonial has been offered to him in that city, which has ob-tained nearly seven hundred influential signa-

"Heart of Hearts," by Henry Arthur Jones, was brought for the first time last week at the New York Madison square theatre. The "Heart of Hearts" is a big ruby, and the motive of the play is the theft of the jewel, a deed unjustly charged upon the he-The play was only moderately successful. Mme. Janauschek is superstitious in the

matter of retracing her footsteps, which she will not do under any circumstances. At Portland, Me., recently, when she endeav-ored to enter the theater by the regular entrance, which was locked, she waited until the doorkeeper came rather than go back and round to the stage door. In Germany theater-goers seem to be safe

from the dangers arising from fire, but on the other hand are exposed to the risk of being drowned. At Bonn recently, an aud-ience was drenched in the middle of an opera, owing to a mistake of the man who controls a huge water tank to be used in case of fire. The same thing happened at Munster to an uniucky company of concert singers. The latest novelty in the way of a music

box is an invention by which the expense and limited use of the old-fashioned cylinder is done away with. The steel comb, which gives the rich, sweet tone for which the Swiss boxes are celebrated, is retained, and is vibrated by pickers operated by pneu-matics, their action being regulated by perforated music sheets, the perforations in which admit the air to the pneumatics which perate tye pickers, thus producing the tune Frau Lilli Lehmann says that a great many singers nurse themselves as if they were hot-house flowers, believing that exer tion of any kind will injure their vocal powers The consequence is that they grow fat an weak; as for herself she has been singing for twenty-one yearf, and it is only in the last five years her voice has reached its pest compass and strength. tramps.

Adelina Patti never takes any out-of-doo exercise. She is very much afraid of cold air, and when she goes out for a drive in winter swatns herself in furs, ties up her head, and even puts cotton in her cars. She never speaks in the night air, and when she runs from the stage door to her carriage her mouth is covered by the scarf that goes over her head. Madame Patti has kept her voice in good condition by this treatment, but it

uld not do for every one. M. Coquelin's adventures in the east ought

to make French actors think twice before scouring the world in search of a fortune, instead of being content with moderate gains at home. On leaving Constantinople, where he had played before the sultan, he disdained to embark in an ordinary steamer for Ath-ens, but hired a small vessel for himself and his troupe. The vessel encountered a storm in the sea of Marmora, and was ultimately stranded. A tug is supposed to have rescued it, but the vessel had to put in at the

tiny port of the Isle of Imbros. W. J. Florence, the comedian, is the cossessor of more than one hundred volumes of rare old plays that were given him by the duke of Manchester. He was visiting the duke, and in going about his library expressed his admiration for the fine collection of original editions of old plays. 'Help you self," said his grace, who, when the acte hesitated to take him at his word, filled hi arms full of the books, and told him if that wasn't enough to take more. Among them is a copy of the first play-house edition of "Hamlet," which was once the property of Betterton, and is annotated on almost every

page by his pencil.

Mr. Alexander Salvini, the actor, is one of the best athletes on the stage and is an ex-pert boxer and fencer. He commenced at school, having had many bouts with the sons of the sturdy mountaineers. He learned to figat Italian fashion in the gymnasium at forence, where he also took lessons in eneing from the most accomplished Italian masters, and finished up in Paris. On coming to this country he has kept himself in con-stant practice with Prof. Senac, and about five years ago he commenced boxing in the American style with Prof. Austin. Salvine once boxed four rounds with Barrymore, and it is said he had none the worse of the encounter, Barrymore, however, was not in fine form. Salvini's most notable bout was four rounds with Jake Kirrain in Boston, when the latter was on his way to Europe Mitchell and Kilrain are friends of Salyini, and after the performance of "Jim, the Pen-man," in Boston, they sought him out, and it was arranged that they should have friendly set-to. In these four rounds, which were lively, neither succeeded in hitting the other very much, Kilrain eleverly avoid Sal-vini's terrible rushes, and touching the actor up in good shape on the ear and jaw.

Young Josef Hofmann, at the New York Metropolitan Opera house, recently created one of the deepest impressions ever made in this country upon the musically interested public. The wonderful boy captured the town anew, and such was the enthusiasm that the densely packed house fairly rose at the conclusion of the "Polonaise Ameri-caine," which the lad composed and scored for the orchestra since his arrival in this country. For the first time within the memory of any living human being has a musical genius such as Hofmann proven himself able to stand before a representative audience and conduct his own work. After his splen-did performance of the Mendelssohn con-certo and the other numbers on the programme the lad assumed the baton and conducted the orchestra like a veteran. There were few dry eyes in that great audience when he concluded, and the intense excitement could not be allayed until he had powed and reappeared no less than six times Not since Mozart's time has so remarkable a performance been witnessed, and America will have the right to claim, in ages to come hat the great Maestro Hofmann first score a composition and conducted it in this

THE COUNTS OF ANJOU. Written for the Sunday Ree,

One of the most celebrated families of medieval Europe was that of the rulers of Anjou, a province in northwestern France. The history of this family and the influence distinguished members of it exerted on the progress of western Europe during a period of of more than four hundred years, reads like a romance. Their connection with the ruling family of England, by intermarriage, gives to the American studeat an interest in the origin and story of the family, second only to that which attaches directly to the history of the royal family of England, and yet but few American readers are familiar with he history of the house of Anjou, or know anything about their achievements.

Tortulf-In the heart of Breton, about the year 850, lived one Tortulf, who was known as the Forester, a half-brigand half-hunter, as the days went, living in free outlawry in the woods about Rennes. Tortulf had learned in his rough forest school how to strike the foe, to sleep on the bare ground, to endure hunger and toil, the summer's heat and winter's frost; how to fear nothing save ill-fame! Following King Charles the Bald in his struggles with the Danes, his abilities as a soldier in this unrelenting warfare won for him from the king broad lands along the

Loire, and his son. I. Ingelger—Fulk the Red, who had, under his father's tutelage, swept these predatory northmen from Touraine and the land to the west, which in this relentless warfare they had burned and wasted into a vast solitude, became the first count of Anjou. It was from the dukes of France (caputs), now drawing near the throne, in the year 888, that he received from them "in guerdon" the western portion of Anjou, which lay across the Mayenne, and first constituted the Angevine kingdom.

II. Fulk the Good succeeded his father Fulk the Red. He waged no wars, and the story of his reign was like a quiet idyl of peace. Louis d' Outremer, king of France, entering a church where Fulk the Good was worshipping, remarked of him: "He sings like a priest." Fulk, ready with his reply, said: "Know, my lord, that a king inlearned is a crowned ass!"

Fulk the Good was a busy ruler, governing, enforcing peace, and carrying justice to every corner of his wasted kingdom. To him alone of all his race men gave the title of "The Good!" 111. Fulk, Geoffrey Greygown, son of

Fulk the Good, was like his grandfather a bold dashing soldier. But with all his skill as a soldier and his great personal valor, he was unable to maintain his territory against the powerful house of Blois and Champaigne. He was succeeded by his son-IV. Fulk Nerra-Fulk the Black, a

cold, cruel, heartless, although a very able ruler. Fulk Nerra succeeded to the throne, A. D. 987 and died in 1040, after a long reign of flfty-three years He was the greatest of the Angevine kings, and the first in whom can be traced that marked type of character so well preserved in his family for the suc ceeding 200 years.

Familiar as was the age with ra-pine and blood, it recoiled from the cool cynicism of his crimes, and believed the wrath of heaven to have been revealed against the union of the worst forms of evil in Fulk the Black. But neither the wrath of heaven nor the curses of men broke with a single mishap the fifty odd years of his success. At his accession in the year 987, Anjou

was the least important of the greater provinces of France. At his death in 1040 it stood, if not in extent of territorry, at least in real power, first among them all. Cool-headed, clear-sighted, quick to resolve, quicker to strike. Fulk Nerra's career was a long series of victories over all his rivals. He was a consummate general, personally very brave, and in battle amid the medley of contending men and horses, he swept down almost singly on the fee as a storm wind-'so rang the pean of the Angevines"-sweeps down on the thick corn rows, and the field was won To these powers and qualities as a warrior he added the power of political organization and far-reaching political combinations-a faculty of statesmanship which became the heritage of his race and lifted them as high above the intellectual level of the rulers of their time as their shameless wickedness degraded them below the level of man!

WHEN AMAN starting from the bare ground chieves success in any career, not by accident. but by native strength of arm, his life conveys a lesson. People are curious to learn the methods whereby he has attained prominence. when under equally encouraging conditions

A Successful Man



for this reason that THE BEE presents to its readers the portrait Frank Richardson, 14 and 15 Tribune Building, New York, who

is known A. FRANK RICHARDSON emong leading journalists as one of the most popular and successful of special newspaper

Mr. Richardson is a native of Vermont and like most New England boys who have made their mark, was born on a farm. At the age of 14 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he "began on the space box" on the Democrat, mastered every detail of the printer's art, and became the foreman of the establishment. There being too much energy in young Richardson, however, to be wasted among type and ink pots, he was transferred to the Counting Room, where his ability was at once manifested in the increased circulation of the paper. Observing that he possessed peculiar qualities for business, and especially an address that made him popular among men, his uncle, Mr. J. J. Richardson, who by the way may be said to be the father of the present system of soliciting advertisements, sent him on business tours which extended from Maine to California, and were made three or four times a year. In this way he became acquainted with the prominent business men and advertisers of the country.

In 1882 Mr. Richardson came to New York and opened the eastern branch of the Western Newspaper Union, then embracing only four States, and consisting of four hundred newspapers. Being elected its vice president and eastern manager, he began to infuse into its methods some of his own characteristic fire, and waim five years the company was handling hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of advertisements, and furnishing ready print for upwards of 1,10) newspapers in the United

States. In addition to the management of this exten sive enterprise, Mr. Richardson has represented a number of the leading journals of America of known circulation as their special agent, and having thoroughly mastered this specialty, he has abandoned the co-operative lists to devote himself exclusively to it, which is more to his taste. The papers of which he has been thus the representative, have, without exception flourished, as will any others he may take hold of: for no man in this line of business enjoys stronger popularity with advertisers or agents who control advertising. He is happily constituted for his avocation. A merry wight, full of vim, vigor and tirelessness; generous, prompt, courteous, and ready-witted, he is the ideal General Special Advertising Agent. Mr. Richardson has well deserved the genuine success he has achieved. He is the best authority in the United States on newspaper circulation, having made it a study for 15 years, and his word is as good as his bond.

on the old field of Conquereaux was followed by the absorption of southern Touraine; a victory at Pontlevoi crushed the rival house of Blois; the seizure of Saumur completed his conquest of the south, while northern Touraine was won, bit by bit, till only Tours resisted the conquering Angevine. His seizure of Count Herbert Wakedog left Maine at his mercy. His work of conquest was

completed by his son and successor-V. FULK-GEOFFREY MARTAL, who wrested Tours from the Count of Blois; and, by seizing La Mars, he brought his borders to the Norman frontiers, where his further advance was checked by the "William the Conqueror." genius of With the death of Fulk V-Geoffrey Martal, the greatness of Anjou came for a while to an end. He left two sons, Fulk Rechin, who succeeded to the throne, and the dean of the cathredal

at Evereux. VI. FULK RECHIN was an unfortunate ruler. He lost Maine to the Normans, and his kingdom was broken by internal dissensions. He was a weak and profligate ruler, but his son and successor

VII. Fulk, of Jerusalem, who came to the throne in 1109, woke his country to fresh energy. He joined in the crusade against the Saracens and his cognomen "of Jerusalem" came from service. Before starting to Palestine he was guilty, in his own opinion, of some conduct unbecoming a Christian soldier, under vows to fight the battles of the sacred cross against the infidel Saracens, and he had as a penitent required one of his subordinates to scourge his naked shoulders with a withe made from the common broom weed of Anjou, the planta-genista, and while subsequently participating in the crusade, he wore a bunch of this plantagenista in his helmet in commemoration of his penance. He was a ruler of wonderful energy and force, and was the cotemporary ruler of all others whom the king of England, Henry I, most feared. It was to disarm his refeared. It was to disarm the led King the hand of Henry to give the hand of his daugher Matilda to Fulk's son, Geoffrey the Handsome (Matilda was the widow of Henry V, emperor of Germany, and had, after the death of her German husband, returned to the court of her father, the king of England). King Henry found too late that he had increased his danger by this alliance, in the ambitious greed of his newly made son-in-law. Geoffrey's habit of wearing the planta-genista in his helmet, taken from his father, gave him

the cognomen of Plantagenet. VIII. Fulk the Handsome-The Plantagenet, intrigued with the Norman nobles, and Henry hurried to the border to meet his Angevine son-in-law's invasion, but the plot broke down and King Henry now old and worn out with-drew to the forest of Lyons to die.

IX. Fulk-King Henry II, of England. The Plantagenet, was a son of Geoffrey Fulk the Handsome, and Matilda daughter of Henry I and grand-daughter of William the Conqueror.

Proposals for School District Bonds.

Proposals for School District Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until February I, 188, at 12 moon for the purchase of \$20,000 to school district bonds of the school district of Omaha.

Said bonds are of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated January 1st, 1888, bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at Konntze Brothers. Hankers, New York, principal to become due in twenty years from date thereof.

Said bonds are issued by the board of education of the school district of Omaha under authority granted by a vote of the people at the general election held November 8th, 1887, and will be delivered to purchasers on payment therefor at the city treasury in Omaha on February 9th, 1888.

Bids will be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals for School District Bonds," and must state the fail name and address of the bidder, the amount of said bonds desired and the price proposed to be paid with accrued interest.

the price proposed to be paid with accrued in-

The right is reserved to reject any or all join RUSH, City Treasurer. ----

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale on attachment issued by the Hon, Geo. W. Shields, county judge in and for Donglas county. Nebraska, in an action pending in said county court, wherein savage & Green. a copartnership doing business in the state of Nebraska and not incorporated, are plaintiffs, and John S. Tooksbury is defendant, I will on the sith day of February. A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. at John Mulvihill's stable, on the west side of 12th street, between Leavenworth and Jones streets, in the city of Omaha, said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; one iron grey horse and one black horse heretofore attached by me on an order from said county court in the above entitled action.

Sheriff of Bouglas County, Neb. Omaha, Nebraska, January 28, 1888. 1881

Fulk Nerra's overthrow of Brittany